List of Earthquakes and their distribution in time and space

	Year	Region	Magnitude
1.	1819	Kutch	8.3
1(a)	1897	Assam	8.7
2.	1905	Kangra	8.0
3.	1930	Dhubri (Assam)	7.1
4.	1931, 1934	Quetta	7.0, 7.5
5.	1934	Nepal/India	8.3
6.	1938	Near Indore	6.3
7.	1945	Almora	6.5
8.	1945	Kangra	6.5
9.	1950	Assam	8.6
10.	1956	Delhi	6.4
11.	1959	Assam	6.1
12.	1959	Assam	6.6
13.	1960	Nicobar	6.0
14.	1967	Koyna	7.0

Trading in nuclear power among developing countries

1921. SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : Will the PRIME MINIS TER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have held discussions with the developing countries for extending regional cooperation for trading in nuclear power ;

(b) whether Government have obtained the consent of developing countries on the formation of a re. gional cooperative agency of deve. loping countries for trading in nuclear power ;

(c) whether Government propose to make available fellowship for providing training in nuclear technology to personnel from developing countries ;

(d) if the answer to parts (a), (b) and (c) above be in affirmative how many developing countries have given their consent for trading in nuclear power and what is the number fellowship offered ; and

(e) whether India has mastered the technology of making nuclear reactor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL): (a) to (e) The Regional Cooperative Agreement of which India is a signatory provides for cooperation in peaceful uses of atomic energy among countries of South Asia, South East Asia and the Pacific Basin. There is, how-

ever, no proposal for formation of a Regional Cooperative Agency of developing countries trading in nuclear power. Under the Regional Cooperative Agreement and through the International Atomic Energy Agency as also bilaterally, India provides numerous fellowships to trainees from developing countries for training in peaceful uses of atomic energy including nuclear power. The total number of fellowships availed of committed during the year 1985 is 24. India is one of the few countries in the world which can design, construct, operate and maintain a nuclear power reactor entirely on its own.

Arms training schools for extremist sikhs in U.K.

1922. SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some extremist Sikhs were arrested in U. K. for conspiring with the Irish Republican Army to kill the Indian Prime Minister on the eve of his last visit to the U. K.

(b) whether it has come to Government's notice that 300 clean Shaven Sikhs have received training in sophisticated fire arms in a Birmingham school for waging war against India for establishment of the so-called Khalishtan on the Indian soil;

(c) if the answer to parts (a) and (b) above be in affairmative, how many extremist Sikhs are being tried in courts on charges of conspiring to kill the Prime Minister during his visit to the U.K.;

(d) whether Government have lodged a protest with the U.K. Government against opening of schools for giving training in sophisticated arms to extremist sikhs so as to wage war against India; and

(e) what is the number of such schools and what is the reaction of the U.K. Government on the protest lodged by India ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) According to information provided by the U.K. authorities, 15 persons were arrested on the eve of the Prime Minister's visit to the UK.

(b) NOJ Sir.

(c) On the eve of Prime Minister's visit to the U.K., 15 "Khalistanis" and "JKLF" extremists were arrested by the British police. Shortly after the Prime Minister's visit, 11 of them (including all the "JKLF" extremists) were released without charges. Four of them were charged, on 17 October. 1985 under the Prevention of Terrorism Act 1974 for conspiring against the Prime Minister. One of them was additionally charged with possession of fire-arms without licence. Bail for them was rejected and the accused were remanded for three weeks. They will again be produced in Court on 12 December, 1985.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

Increase in quota of haj pilgrims during 1986

1923. DR. MOHD. HASHIM KIDWAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to increase the quota of Haj pilgrims from India during the year 1986; and

(b) if so, by when an announcement to this effect is likely to be mada by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The quota of Haj pilgrims for 1986 has been fixed at 21,000. In addition 1,000 pilgrims will be permitted to go on the basis of foreign exchange received from relatives settled abroad.